

## DAILY DEMOCRAT.

TUESDAY .....JULY 27, 1853.  
 READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.  
 (For the Louisville Democrat.)  
 Police was instituted in England and the

United States as a branch of municipal rule for the purpose of maintaining order, cleanliness, and peace. There are other grades of police not applicable to this government, such as what is called the high police, which is occu-

ed in watching the political tendency of the people, an instrument of government incompatible with American liberty, a cancer which eats into the vitals of society, from the pollution of which free governments may be proud to have escaped.

The Inquisition, that scourge of its time, was nothing more or less than a secret police, first instituted by bigots and fanatics to detect what they esteemed heresy ; next converted into a police engine of oppression against rich, influential Jews and others; and it only remained for this secret engine of oppression to point the

ger of suspicion upon its victim, who was immediately consigned to its depths of iniquity without time for a moment's preparation, defense, or last farewell to those who were dear to him. Such were some of the movements in the dark and superstitious periods in which these abuses prevailed.

What is the present condition of Louisville? It is a city torn and beset by fanaticism and bigotry, and political discord and treachery; a municipal government conducted under a charter framed by Robt. F. Baird, the chief Know-Nothing propagator of the city, and others: the diffusive and agrarian provisions of which made Louisville a lottery, a theater for office-seeking demagogues, and a city of the future.

every quarter, and its management soon fell into incompetent hands, most of whom were strangers or sojourners, who had but little interest in it, who knew or cared less for its advancement or welfare. And to crown all, Mr. Baird sued the city for his per diem services, in compiling that charter, recovered a judgment

before the Circuit Court, which, on an appeal by the city, was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and that decision stopped the other twenty-odd members of that *convention*, and their attendants, from preferring their demands for similar services.

Louisville has, under this dynasty, what is called a police of about forty watchmen, and various other stipendiaries, at exorbitant salaries.

mechanics can realize. The watchmen received only lately \$2 a day, or \$14 per week, with a Chief of Police, an office created to reward a favorite partisan, at \$1,800 per annum. And for what was this body of police or *gens d'armes* thus increased? Was it to guard

depopulated city, or to preside over the  
 morals of that portion of the remaining few  
 who occasionally indulge too freely in the  
 use of rifle whisky, and enter into occasional  
 frolics, or to catch the itinerant fellows who  
 touch at our doomed city; or was it for the pur-  
 pose of filling the void, and furnishing mate-

out and initiating the unscrupulous and the credulous natives into their ranks, and forcing and terrifying foreigners by promises or threats to join them, when one of the leading articles of their creed is to disfranchise or expatriate them? Thus converting a police, which was originally a mere auxiliary force, into a

A prominent watchman remarked the other day, to an expatriated old citizen, that it was useless for any one to expect to be elected here if the police were against him; that he himself re-

...the idea of Mr. Bateman was to bring a hundred of the floating voters to the polls, and boost at the idea of Mr. Bateman being elected. If this be denied, the proof will be adduced. It is well known this is the character of the police. And it is further de-

clared by credible persons, and those generally known, that the Street Inspector of the

ern District has been sedulously employed in  
outing Germans and conducting them to  
the Know-Nothing lodge for initiation, anno  
compelling the Germans who clean the streets  
to vote the Know-Nothing ticket, by threaten  
ing to discharge them!

Now call ye this *Americanism*! Would any

**KENTUCKY WHIG.**  
**MORPHY AND RAREY IN LONDON.**—The London correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows concerning these two dis-

Mr. Morphy, who arrived out by the Africa, quietly walked into the St. George's Chess Club one night last week, and, after beating Mr. Lewen, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. Staunton, the British Cour de Lion of the noble

Mr. Stanton accepted the proposition at down, went to work—almost cleared the board in some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing in contempt, when he was greeted by a "check," which in three moves more grew into a "mate." You may imagine the consternation of the hero and of the lookers-on.

play I ask your name, sir?" said Mr. S. "Certainly," replied his young antagonist. "My name is Morphy." "Oh! of America?" "Yes, sir!" "Ah! then I am sorry, but I am not quite in play just now, and I should rather not risk another game just at present!" said so Mr. Staunton withdrew. The event has excited quite an great sensation in the chess world.

ent quite as great a separation in the world of chess as was bred in the world of yachting by the victory of the America, and Mr. Morphy has made up a match with Andersen, the Hungarian, upon which all England that playeth chess will, of course, be vehemently setting in the course of a fortnight. You may regard this as a set-off, perhaps, against the de-

Over Mr. Carey a new battle has already begun. Everybody has been loud in his praise—who nobody louder than the Duke of Wellington himself—who has behaved most liberally to him, giving him

him the use of his own Riding School—the finest in Britain—and exerting his influence everywhere in favor of our hippodromic countryman. And now appears a book, professing to be Mr. Rarey's own, and to reveal for sixpence to all the world what he had been communicating for ten guineas to the elect of Tat-

responsible. Do you know anything of the facts in the case? The Duke defended Mr. Raley, the other day, in my hearing, on the ground that nobody could learn from the book that Mr. Raley teaches by eye and voice; but it is greatly to be desired, for the honor of our

countryman, that he should be able to clear himself of all complicity in the publication in question.

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**WEEKLY COMMERCIAL**

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OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

REMARKS.—In our weekly review we make reference only to wholesale prices. In small transactions corresponding increase is charged.

The business of the week has been large and general, nearly every article on the market being in good demand at full prices. The inquiry for bagging has been particularly active, and at the close is rather on the

The demand is for consumption entirely, although there being but little disposition to speculate, and holders sell very freely at current rates of last week. Hope is only in moderate demand. Sugars are in very tight supply, and the stock is being rapidly reduced. A further advance in prices is anticipated with certainty by bidders. Freighters have an upward tendency, and

**ALCOHOL**—The rates are 200.00¢ for the two degrees of proof, and our two extensive manufacturing establishments meet the fair demand.

**Wholesale**—**Cambridge's** Edinburgh ale, cash  
1 dozen, quarts \$25.00, do 5 doz. pints \$18.00, do 10  
dozen \$14.00, do pints \$7.50; Metcalfe's American ale,  
4 bbl \$18.00, do half bbl \$5.50, do kegs \$3.00, quarts  
dozen \$1.80, pints \$1.50; Metcalfe's American beer,  
bbl \$6.00, half bbl \$3.50, kegs \$2.50.

BROOMS—Common at \$1.50@1.75 a dozen; extra at \$2.50; \$2.75; fancy \$2.50@3.00; Shaker \$2.40@3.00.

BUCKETS—Red and blue at \$3.20@3.30 a dozen; fancy \$3.30@3.40; tubs at \$3.30@3.50 a nest; wash boards, zinc at \$2.75@3.00 a dozen.

BIAN, &c.—We quote bran at \$7.00; shorts \$5.00; and shipstubs \$12.00@13.

BUTTER—Remains dull, and prices are ranging from 5 to 14c.











